

DRY WAVE IS  
NOW RECEDING

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Such Is Opinion of Brewers  
Association

Expressed In Report of Its  
Board of Trustees.

Slump In Sales Attributed  
Mostly To Panic.

## HOPE IN FUTURE ELECTIONS.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 2.—The "prohibition wave has reached its height and the reaction is already beginning to set in." This opinion was officially expressed by the board of trustees of the United States Brewers' Association, in a report presented to that organization, which met here to-day in annual convention.

Prohibition and local option are the bitter fight directed against liquor makers and liquor sales. The anti-saloon organizations were the chief topics of discussion.

There is a growing conviction, the trustees said, that the professional advocates of the Anti-Saloon League movement have oversteer the mark, and that their statements are "grossly exaggerated, even where they are not purposely

apparent, and there is a disposition on the part of the more thoughtful and responsible journals to discuss the drink problem in a sane manner. The vocal leaders of the better part of the community, the report says, are coming to realize that there is a safe middle ground upon which all reasonable people can stand.

The trustees asserted that to-day the leading brewers were not only abreast but ahead of this sentiment, and called for success the "progressive legislative measures" of Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and other States.

The report admitted that sales of beer for the nine months from June 30, 1926, to April 1, 1927, showed a decrease over those of the preceding year of \$2,580,301.14, but returns indicate, it was said, that the decrease in States like Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, which have practically no "dry" counties, is not

The trustees declared that one undeniable result of anti-liquor legislation had been a big increase in the consumption of beer. In Malibu, for instance, the consumption of beer would not keep one small brewery going, "but traffic in hard liquors and patent medicines is of considerable proportions."

has failed, and that "with very few exceptions the cities of Indiana, Ohio and Michigan that have been made 'dry' under the county option system are in revolt against it." The best conditions are, says their report, to be found in States where legislation has been wise and fair and municipal government efficient and strong.

"As an example of such a State, the trustees point to Pennsylvania. The

...  
**Defends the Brewers.**  
 Percy Andrea, of Cincinnati, expressed indignation that the evil results of the liquor traffic were placed at the door of the brewer, "entirely ignoring the responsibility of the whiskey man."

"And there," he continued, "you have the knot of the problem. Statutes everywhere without number, but no enforcement. The remedy of the condition we are facing to-day lies not in combating what is known as the prohibition movement, but rather in removing the cause

W. C. Manchester, counsel for the Michigan State brewers, spoke on legal aspects of the question along much the same lines.

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**President Lieberman's Address.**

In his annual address, President Julius Lieberman, of New York, said:

"This convention marks the end of one

to sketch, even in rough outline, the events of the last year. The general business depression of the year 1907 has seriously affected us and greatly diminished the production of beer. For the year ending June, 1908, the revenue report will show a slight increase in the total production of malt liquors. It amounts to 201,669 barrels. It is an increase, of course, but one calculated to dishearten us. Analyzed statistically, the figures

The average yearly increase during the five years prior to 1908 amounted in round numbers to 2,800,000. Compare this with the negligible increase of 261,369 barrels in 1908, and you will agree with me that the state of affairs was disheartening, even then. But it grew much worse.

1900, inclusive (excepting only September and December) shows a decrease. In the aggregate these two months show a decrease of 2,678,378 barrels. September and December, amount to 2,678,378 barrels, very nearly equaling. In the number of barrels, the average yearly increase during the five years mentioned before. Add the loss of this average increase to the positive decrease and you will find a shortage amounting, during the seven months, of 2,678,378 barrels, or 2,678,378 barrels. It is terrific.

This decrease must be attributed to the panic and its after effects, which seem to have been felt in 1908 even more poignantly than in the year of the breakdown.

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**Revenue Report.**

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"In some States, of course, prohibition or local option aggravated matters very

perience that there is no better indication of prosperity or its opposite than the revenue report. The ups and downs in its beer column tell the story quite as plainly and reliably as the rise and fall in the mercury column in the barometer indicates fair weather or foul.

"Our industry has reached its highest mark in the two years immediately preceding the panic. These were the most prosperous years for all industries. The

Appeal To People.

"We shall not for a moment relax



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## This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book, and the overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

While the stockholders were meeting in Hoboken, the disappearance of the books was being further aired before Judge Lacombe in the United States Court. Judge Lacombe agreed early in the day

to give Sanford Robinson, who, as a director, accepted for alleged contempt, until Friday to answer the charge, but he was obdurate about Baglin and the grand jury, and refused to answer suddenly with the consent of United States District Judge L. M. Hixson. Baglin said at the time that he had received no word that Baglin had been deposed from the vice presidency. The grand jury minutes were read in court to-day giving a detailed account of the proceedings concerning the disappearance of the books. His testimony showed in effect that Baglin had been deposed from office by Helms and Robinson at the office of the vice president as directed by the arrangements for the removal of the two strong trunks which had just been taken from the office. The contents of the trunks were removed. They contained the minutes of the grand jury, the minutes of the grand jury, but where they were then Baglin said he did not know.

Baglin said he refused to answer to show any further light on the whereabouts of the books, and that he was privileged to take this attitude be-

Later Assistant District Attorney Y declared himself willing to take a motion and a jury could be called to the consequences.

There is no necessity for your summing up, motion antagonistic to court. Mr. Heney," said Judge L. "I will put myself in an antagonistic position to this court if the witness present are not protected," and Helms and Robinson then consented to view of the testimony given by a new witness to the grand jury. Helms and the storm blew over.

Henry N. Hamlin, formerly secretary of the grand jury, who was in the office in the theft of documents from the grand jury, refused to testify on the grand jury, but he might not be able to criminate him.

His testimony would not be able to criminate him.

Last Rehearsal To-night

The 250 colored singers who are to entertain the Shriners will have their rehearsal to-night at the Grand Hotel, Thirteenth and Walnut streets.



he decided for the prohibition forces. The attorneys for the prohibition forces had filed a motion to dismiss the contest file.



























